

**RURAL DISTRICT OF SOLIHULL.**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT,

**FOR THE YEAR 1914,**

BY

**CLAUDE E. TANGYE, B.A., M.D. Lond., D.P.H.,**

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

**Warwickshire Combined Districts.**

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**Leamington :**

**A. TOMES, 43, 45 & 68, BEDFORD STREET.**

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1915.

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## *Solihull Rural District.*

Area, exclusive of water, 41,457 acres.

Inland water, 350 acres.

			Census, 1891.		Census, 1901.		Census, 1911
Population ...	...	...	12,786	...	14,673	...	18,762
Inhabited Houses		...	2,748	...	3,220	...	4,242
Average number of persons							
per house	...	...	4.7	...	4.4	...	4.4

Estimated Population (June 30th, 1914), 20,740.

Estimated Number of Houses (June 30th, 1914), 4,714.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE DISTRICT.—There are three chief centres of population of residential type, namely, Solihull, Shirley, and Olton. In addition, however, Dorridge, Knowle, Balsall, and Packwood are rapidly developing as residential areas, and throughout the District there are many larger houses.

The only important industry within the District is that of agriculture, more especially dairy-farming.

The estimate of the population given above may be regarded as fairly accurate, as it is based, with the necessary additions, on an enumeration of the inhabited houses of the District, which gave a total of 4,693 for March 31st, 1914.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

*Water Supply.*—The mains of the City of Birmingham Water Department are available for practically the whole of the populous parts of Solihull, Shirley, and Olton, whilst Knowle and Temple Balsall also receive the Birmingham supply through the mains of the North Warwickshire Water Company. The estimated number of houses supplied from the various mains at the close of the year was 1,375, as compared with 1,245 at the end of 1913.

This large increase is partly due to the fact that the 49 houses constituting the hamlet of Temple Balsall have now been connected with the main. This group of houses, comprising the Almshouses, Vicarage, farm-house, and a number of cottages, now have an excellent supply of Welsh water in place of that from a number of highly polluted shallow wells. The schools at Temple Balsall have also been connected to the main.

In addition 53 new houses which have come into occupation during the year are supplied from the mains.

Private wells of the usual shallow type are the source of supply for the rest of the area, and these are constantly receiving the attention of the Sanitary Inspector. Four new private wells have been provided under his supervision for the use of existing houses.

The water supply of the Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital at Catherine de Barnes is derived from the new well mentioned in my last Annual Report. The water from this well gave a fairly satisfactory chemical and bacteriological analysis in July, but it is very desirable that further samples should be submitted at intervals for analysis as a safeguard. The cost of this well has been far in excess of the original estimate, and the alternative of the extension of the main would have been more economical and efficient.

The number of new houses with regard to which occupation certificates have been granted during the year under the Public Health (Water) Act with respect to water supplies from private wells was 30, these houses being supplied from a total of 20 new wells.

Fifty-three new houses have supplies from the mains as already mentioned, so that a total of 83 new houses came into occupation during the year.



The Council have decided, on my report, to submit periodical samples of water from the public water supplies of the District in future. Two samples, one from Knowle and one from Solihull, have been taken and gave good results.

*Drainage and Sewerage.*—There is little to add to my previous reports under this head. No advance has been made in the question of sewerage Lug Trout Lane, mentioned in my last Annual Report. A conference was held between representatives of the Solihull and Meriden Councils on the spot in October, as both Districts would benefit by a sewer in this area, but no decision was reached.

There can be no doubt that the scheme already prepared by the Surveyor for sewerage Elmdon Heath and Lug Trout Lane is a highly desirable one, and it is much to be hoped that it will eventually be adopted. To set against the expense there would be the considerable saving caused by the abolition of the present costly and unsatisfactory emptying of dumbwells by the Council's carts.

A general description of the various sewage outfalls has been given in previous Annual Reports, and conditions remained much the same during the past year. The new outfall works at Catherine-de-Barnes continues to be highly satisfactory.

In the Shirley area 26 further houses have been connected with the sewer.

*Closet Accommodation.*—A general description under this head was given last year. As will be seen from the Sanitary Inspector's Report, in a large number of instances improvements have been obtained in dry disposal methods, and in addition in 25 instances the water-carriage system has been installed in place of dry disposal. No less than 69 privies with foul and offensive pits have been abolished.

*Scavenging.*—The Surveyor's Report appended shows the work done in this department at Solihull and Knowle. The

ashes and refuse are removed to tips, and most of the night-soil to the various sewage outfalls.

Complaints have again been received as to the condition of the tip at Lode Lane, where a moat surrounding an old farm house is used for this purpose. The matter is receiving the careful consideration of the Council.

The tip at Mill Pool Lane, Packwood, where refuse, including night-soil from Knowle, was temporarily deposited, is now abandoned. This tip was also the subject of complaint again during the hot weather.

The amount and character of refuse from a semi-urban district renders the prevention of nuisance from tips difficult, especially as good sites for tips are hard to obtain.

The need for scavenging the village of Tanworth, mentioned in my last Annual Report, has frequently been brought before the Council during the year. A Committee visited the village in November, and unanimously recommended the adoption of a scavenging scheme ; this recommendation was agreed to by the Council, and steps have been taken preliminary to regular scavenging of the village by the Council's staff.

The following is a summary of conditions found in the village by the Sanitary Inspector :—

#### THE VILLAGE, TANWORTH-IN-ARDEN.

INSPECTION, JUNE, 1914.

Number of dwelling-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Number of Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Houses with Bedrooms (3 or more)		...	...	...	...	...	30
Ditto (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Ditto (1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ditto (no back entrance)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Number of Water-closets (2 discharge into dumb-wells)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ditto Pail-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Ditto Privies	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Ditto Privy-pits	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Number of Drinking Water wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ditto Springs (at foot of hill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Samples of Well Water taken	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Considered unfit for drinking purposes	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Samples of Spring Water taken and reported to be of good quality...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.—The Table appended to the Sanitary Inspector's Report gives a summary of his inspections, and in his Report will be found full details on this matter, as well as on the premises controlled by Byelaws.

SCHOOLS.—The elementary schools of the District have been inspected as occasion arose, and the improvements suggested by the Sanitary officials have been willingly carried out by the School Managers.

At the Solihull C.E. Girls' and Infants' School a large new class-room has been built, the lighting and ventilation of the original building improved, and the sanitation and drains remodelled.

At Temple Balsall C.E. School the new public water supply has led to the installation of suitable lavatory accommodation.

Hockley Heath and Balsall Street Council Schools were both thoroughly disinfected with the formalin spray after outbreaks of diphtheria.

FOOD.—There are altogether 85 registered cow-keepers in the District, 7 milk-shops in connection with milk rounds, and 12 persons who have milk rounds only.

From the Sanitary Inspector's Report it will be seen that a steady improvement is being obtained in the conditions under which milk is produced in the District.

The cowshed at Solihull, which has so frequently been reported upon as the worst in the District, has been considerably improved as the result of much official effort, but even now does not bear comparison with the majority of these premises.



One of the 25 bakehouses mentioned in my last Annual Report has been permanently closed by the owners, and of the remaining 24 five were not in use at the close of the year.

These premises are on the whole kept in a fairly satisfactory condition.

There are ten registered and six licensed slaughter-houses in the District, one of the former situated at Shirley being unused. The slaughter-house at Dorridge mentioned in my last report as much in need of attention has been improved, and structural alterations have also been obtained in another of these premises at Shirley.

No unsound meat has been discovered by the Inspector on his visits to butchers' premises, or reported to him by butchers.

The Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered entirely by the officers of the County Council.

## HOUSING.

### HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS 1910.

Number of Houses Inspected for purposes of Sec. 17 of Act 1909.	Number of Houses found unfit for Habitation.	Number of Representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number of Dwelling Houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders.	Number of Dwelling Houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation.
1911 105	2	2	Nil	58	Nil
1912 124	15	3	3	72	Nil
1913 252	15	4	5	134	2
1914 347	8	Nil	Nil	197	1
Totals 828	40	9	8	461	3



The following Table gives the numbers of houses inspected under the Housing Regulations of 1910 in the various parishes of the District :—

	1911		1912		1913		1914		Total.
Balsall ...	4	...	21	...	12	...	49	...	86
Barston ...	2	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	13	...	15
Elmdon ...	Nil	...	Nil	...	3	...	Nil	...	3
Knowle ...	42	...	9	...	13	...	31	...	95
Lapworth	4	...	3	...	10	...	21	...	38
Nuthurst...	2	...	Nil	...	3	...	Nil	...	5
Packwood	2	...	Nil	...	5	...	3	...	10
Solihull ...	30	...	47	...	77	...	59	...	213
Shirley ...	Nil	...	30	...	71	...	Nil	...	101
Olton ...	9	...	1	...	25	...	54	...	89
Tanworth	10	...	13	...	33	...	117	...	173
	<hr/> 105	...	<hr/> 124	...	<hr/> 252	...	<hr/> 347	...	<hr/> 828

It is satisfactory to be able to record an increase each year in the number of houses inspected. If the number of houses under £16 per annum is taken as 2,750, which is approximately correct, a little less than one-third of the total has now been inspected.

Considering the large amount of work involved in obtaining the necessary improvements this is a satisfactory record for the Inspector, who has much other work on his hands besides that of house inspection.

If the work is to be accelerated, as mentioned in my last Report, it would be necessary to appoint an Assistant Inspector. This matter has been discussed by the Council, but nothing has been done in this direction.

Eight of the 347 houses inspected during the past year were found unfit for habitation, two of these being at Lyndon End, one at Solihull Lodge, three at Tanworth, and two at

Packwood. The two at Lyndon End were rendered habitable, one at Tanworth will either be repaired or voluntarily closed, whilst all the others were voluntarily closed by their owners.

During the year one cottage, situated at Broomfields, Solihull, which was closed during 1913, has been put into a habitable state, and the closure determined. Two others at Shirley and Lapworth respectively, which were closed in 1913, have been demolished by their owners, and that at Lapworth has been replaced by a new cottage.

Of the 347 houses inspected during 1914, 139 were found not to require repairs. Including certain houses outstanding from previous years 197 were put into a thoroughly habitable state, in 10 houses repairs were in progress at the end of the year, and in 62 repairs had not been begun.

The various defects met with in the housing of the working classes of the District have been fully described in past Reports, and the past year's inspections have revealed the same conditions as formerly. A summary of these conditions is given in the Inspector's Report.

The Sanitary Inspector provides me with the following list of cases of overcrowding met with during the year :—

#### OVERCROWDING, 1914.

Parish.	Inmates	M.	F.	Cubic Feet T. required,	Bedrooms.	Remarks.
Solihull	Over ten	2	4	6	2250 { 2 1,931 Cub. ft.	Abated on informal notice.
	Under ten	1	2	3		
Solihull	Over ten	1	3	4	1650 { 2 1,148 Cub. ft.	Abated on informal notice.
	Under ten	2	1	3		
Solihull	Over ten	3	3	6	1950 { 2 980 Cub. ft.	Abated on informal notice.
	Under ten	—	1	1		
Olton	Over ten	4	2	6	2550 { 2 1,931 Cub. ft.	Unabated.
	Under ten	4	1	5		
Olton	Over ten	4	3	7	2550 { 2 1,931 Cub. ft.	Unabated.
	Under ten	1	2	3		
Olton	Over ten	3	4	7	2550 { 2 1,931 Cub. ft.	Abated on informal notice.
	Under ten	2	1	3		

With regard to the demand for housing accommodation, the number of cases of overcrowding does not indicate as great a need as appears in other Districts. At the same time, as I have previously stated, at Solihull and Olton tenants could be found for a number of new cottages, whilst in outlying areas such as Forshaw Heath the only cottages available for certain large families are poor structures of insufficient air space.

Eighty-three new houses came into occupation during the year, and of the plans passed by the Council 49 were for houses for the working classes.

The question of the permanent occupation of temporary buildings mentioned last year has been frequently before the Council. In April I reported as follows :—

“As requested by the Council I have inspected the bungalow at Yardley Wood which is being occupied without a certificate. This consists of one building divided into bedroom and sitting-room, and another used as a bedroom only. The occupants consist of five persons over ten years of age and three under ten, and have been living on the premises since last September.

“The rooms used for sleeping are overcrowded according to the common lodging-house standard. There are no drains, no sink, no water supply, and no proper sanitary accommodation. Water is fetched from a farm more than one hundred yards away.

“The structure is of wood, and was at first used for occupation at week-ends only. No certificate sanctioning occupation has been granted by the Council.”

As a result of notice from the Council these premises have been abandoned as dwelling houses.

#### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

*Staff.*—This consists of a Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, both whole-time officials. In addition the services of the late holder of the office of Sanitary Inspector are retained as Assistant Inspector and for the purpose of administration of the Canal Boats Acts, and he also performs the duties of



Steward of the Small-pox Hospital. The Sanitary Inspector is the official designated for the purpose of the Housing (Inspection of District) Order.

The use of a motor cycle by the Sanitary Inspector has continued to greatly facilitate his work.

Statutory notices were issued with respect to only 14 nuisances, and it is very satisfactory that so much work has been accomplished as the result of informal communications from the Inspector.

*Hospital Accommodation.*—At the Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital at Catherine-de-Barnes fourteen beds are provided for scarlet fever, six for diphtheria, and four for enteric fever. As will be seen from Table II., fifty-one cases of scarlet fever, seven of diphtheria and one of typhoid were removed during the year from the Solihull District for treatment at this Hospital.

The Small-pox Hospital at Sheldon in the Meriden Rural District serves the same two Districts and is under the same committee as the Hospital already mentioned. This Hospital can provide for sixteen cases, and is kept in a state of readiness by the resident caretaker and his wife under the direction of the Steward. No case was admitted during the year.

#### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

One hundred and thirteen cases of infectious disease, other than tuberculosis, were notified during the year, comparing with 74 during 1913, 101 during 1912, 58 during 1911, and 165 during 1910. Table II. gives the statistical details and areas of occurrence.

*Diphtheria.*—Twenty-seven cases of this disease were notified during the year. Three deaths resulted, all of which occurred in connection with Hockley Heath Council School



during an outbreak necessitating the disinfection and closure of that school from January 26th to March 4th. As in previous outbreaks of this disease a nurse was employed by the Council to follow up and treat contacts and such patients as were not removed to hospital, and this plan yielded good results. Fourteen cases occurred in the outbreak, but this part of the District has since been quite free from the disease.

Balsall Street Council School was closed from October 5th to 23rd and disinfected on account of a number of cases of diphtheria amongst children who had attended the school, but who lived in the adjoining part of the Meriden Rural District, though none occurred in connection with this outbreak in the Solihull District.

The remaining 13 cases of diphtheria were scattered in distribution. Altogether seven patients suffering from this disease were removed to Hospital.

A free supply of anti-toxin is provided by the Council for use in cases of diphtheria amongst the poorer inhabitants of the District, and can be obtained by doctors from the following chemists :—G. F. Winfield, High Street, Solihull ; T. H. Foden, Stratford Road, Shirley ; T. J. Rice, The Square, Knowle ; T. J. Rice, Dorridge.

*Scarlet Fever.*—Seventy-six cases were notified, and 51 of the patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital. As will be seen from Table II. 21 occurred in the parish of Solihull, and 18 at Knowle. The latter cases were spread over a long period in the summer, and although much trouble was taken to search for unrecognised cases and to trace the infection with the assistance of the local practitioners, the disease continued to crop up in a disappointing manner.

Forshaw Heath School was closed for a week in June owing to the occurrence of scarlet fever, chiefly amongst children living in the adjoining District, but attending this school.

The only death from scarlet fever during the year was that of a probationer nurse at the Isolation Hospital in December.

*Enteric.*—Only one case of this disease was notified, and the patient was removed to hospital. This case though notified from Knowle, was definitely imported from another District. The patient recovered at the hospital.

*Erysipelas.*—Seven scattered cases occurred during the year. One death was due to this disease, and this occurred in the case of an infant of three months at Elmdon Heath in August.

*Puerperal Fever.*—No case was reported during the year.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*—Two cases of this disease were notified under the new Regulations of the Local Government Board during the year, one at Hockley Heath and one at Sheldon. An arrangement has been made to inform the County Health Visitor of the area at once, and in both these cases proper medical treatment was obtained for the affected infants.

The following Table shows the extent to which the County scheme has been utilised for the free bacteriological examinations by Birmingham University :—

	Positive.		Negative.		Total.
Diphtheria	...	33	...	125	158
Enteric Fever		1	...	Nil	1
Phthisis	...	2	...	14	16
					<hr/> 175

*Non-notifiable Infectious Disease.*—Whooping cough and colds of an influenzal nature were prevalent in the first part of the year, but measles was practically absent except for a small outbreak at Shirley at the end of the year.

Only one death was due to non-notifiable infectious disease. This occurred at Packwood in September, and was due to whooping cough.

The following is a list of elementary schools in the District closed during the year on account of infectious disease :—

Knowle C.E. Mixed and Infants, infectious colds, Jan. 26th to Feb. 2nd.

Salter Street C.E., infectious colds, Jan. 23rd to Feb. 16th.

Shirley Council Infants', whooping cough, Jan. 26th to Feb. 16th.

Hockley Heath Council, diphtheria, Jan. 26th to Mar. 4th.

Salter Street C.E., influenza, April 9th to Easter Holidays.

Barston C.E., whooping cough, May 18th to July 6th.

Catherine de Barnes C.E., whooping cough, May 25th to June 29th.

Forshaw Heath C.E., scarlet fever, June 8th to 15th.

Elmdon C.E., mumps, June 15th to 29th.

Balsall Street Council, diphtheria, Oct. 5th to 23rd.

Shirley Council Infant's, measles, Nov. 25th to Xmas Holidays.

All these closures were advised by myself either after consultation with the School Medical Officer for the County, or as the result of previous agreement with him as to the course of action ; all certificates being countersigned by him.

The school teachers of the District carefully follow the rules laid down by the County Council with regard to exclusion of members of infected families from school, which rules are based upon the Local Government Board's Memorandum of 1909. Notifications of all infectious disease occurring amongst school children are duly forwarded from the schools to myself.

#### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

Twenty-seven new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 22 being of phthisis and 5 of other forms. Table II. gives the areas of occurrence. This shows a marked reduction as compared with the total of 62 in 1913, owing chiefly to the fact that those notified in 1914 are for the most



part really new cases, whilst those notified in 1913 included most of the existing cases in the District when the Regulations came into force.

Twenty-one deaths were due to tuberculosis, 10 of which occurred from phthisis and 11 from other forms. Thus the number of deaths from tuberculosis is only one less than in 1913, although the number of notifications of cases was less than half of those received in 1913. I have supplied the County Medical Officer of Health every week with lists of cases of tuberculosis notified, and the visiting of the cases has been carried out by the County Health Visitor. Any special points discovered by her visits have been reported to me, and the necessary steps have been taken to remedy defective conditions as far as possible.

Disinfectants and sputum bottles are supplied free through the Sanitary Inspector for cases where they are desirable. After deaths from phthisis, and after removals of phthisical patients when the circumstances require it, disinfection is carried out by the Inspector and the bedding, etc., either removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection, or burnt. The latter course was adopted in five cases during the year, and compensation given.

Four of the five Shelters belonging to the Council are loaned to the County Insurance Committee, and the other is used by a patient who has been unable to claim benefit either directly or indirectly from that Committee. On the whole the results of the use of Shelters have been very satisfactory.

No doubt under the supervision of the newly appointed Tuberculosis Officer for the County, the various efforts now being made against tuberculosis will be organised and simplified.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

Twenty-three deaths of infants were registered during the year, giving the fairly satisfactory infant mortality rate of 69



per thousand births. Whilst the number of infant deaths was only one more than in the previous year, the great decline in the number of births results in a marked increase in the infant mortality figure.

Table IV. sets forth the various causes of infant deaths, and it will be observed that 8 were due to congenital causes, 5 to pneumonia, 4 to diarrhoea and enteritis, one to whooping cough, and one to erysipelas as already mentioned.

Owing to the threatened prevalence of summer diarrhoea during the hot summer and autumn, the following pamphlet was issued, on the resolution of the Council, for distribution to mothers through the County Health Visitor :—

#### SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

##### PREVENTION OF INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

During the hot months of the year a number of infants die of summer diarrhoea, which is a disease that can be prevented by the observance of certain simple rules.

The disease is caused by germs which grow in house refuse and dirty corners as well as in milk and in other foods which are not absolutely fresh and clean. A child whose digestion is upset from any cause is specially liable to take the disease.

##### HOW TO PREVENT THE DISEASE.

Breast-fed children are very rarely affected. Their food is pure. Therefore if the child is on the breast do not wean until after the hot weather is over.

If the child has already been weaned the greatest care must be taken to follow the rules of artificial feeding given by the Doctor or the Health Visitor. Particular attention must be given to the following points :—

*Boil all milk as soon as received.*

If possible the milk should be taken *twice a day* so that it shall be as fresh as you can get it. Never use stale milk.

After boiling store in a cool place and *cover* with clean muslin or linen.

Use a *boat-shaped bottle* without a tube. Clean it carefully after each meal, and keep it in clean water when not in use.

Keep your house and backyard clean and use limewash freely, especially in the pantry. The cleaner the house the fewer the *flies* which carry the disease. Keep flies away from the baby and its food, and burn waste food and greenstuff. If these are put in the ashbin flies will multiply in them.

##### TREATMENT.

*Vomiting* and *Sickness* are the first signs of the disease. If these appear *send for a doctor at once*, and meanwhile give the child only plain clean water to drink, and keep it warm.

## INFECTION.

Remember the disease is *infectious* to other children through the discharges from the infected infant. Therefore wash and boil all napkins as soon as possible after use.

C. E. TANGYE, M.D., Medical Officer of Health.

Under the Notification of Births Act, 306 births were notified by doctor, nurse, or relative, out of the 327 which were registered as occurring in the District. The proportion notified is much more satisfactory than in the previous year.

Weekly lists of births notified have been regularly forwarded by me to the County Officials, and a large number of infants have been visited by the County Health Visitor.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Tables I. and III. are self-explanatory, and do not require much comment. The general death rate was 10.3 per thousand, and although this is not so low as that for 1913, with the exception of the rate for that year it is the lowest on record.

The Registrar-General has supplied a factor for the correction of the death-rate just given. The age and sex distribution of any community naturally differs from that of England and Wales generally, and also from that of any other community. Therefore the death-rate of one District must be corrected before it can be compared with that of England and Wales generally, or with that of any other District. The standardized death-rate for the Rural District of Solihull for 1914 is 9.4 per thousand, as compared with the crude net death-rate already given as 10.3. This standardized death-rate of 9.4 compares well with that of 12.2 for the rural districts of England and Wales generally during 1914, which is given with other general statistics under Table I.

Many of the details of Table III. have already received comment. Cancer accounted for 14 deaths, heart disease for 27, and bronchitis and pneumonia for 36. The total of 50 given under "other defined diseases" above 65 years of age include a majority of deaths certified as due to old age.

The vital statistics of the District for 1914 are, on the whole, very satisfactory. The absence of any case of locally-infected typhoid fever, of puerperal fever, and of any fatal case of measles, is noteworthy.

I append the Reports of the Surveyor and of the Sanitary Inspector :—

## REPORT OF SURVEYOR.

TO THE SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I beg to report that the work done in my department during the past year has been as follows :—

### SOLIHULL.

HOUSE SCAVENGING.—Dumb-wells emptied, 1,308 as against 1,163 in 1913; pans emptied, 15,108 as against 16,659 in 1913; tubs emptied, 49,238 as against 44,730 in 1913; ashpits emptied, 2,569 as against 2,612 in 1913; total loads, 9,879 as against 14,781 in 1913.

MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS (Flushing).—780 loads of water or about 312,000 galls. as against 763 loads or 305,200 galls. in 1913.

STREET WATERING.—The roads have been watered with 3,593 loads or about 1,437,200 galls., as against 4,839 loads or about 1,935,600 galls.

### KNOWLE.

HOUSE SCAVENGING.—Dumb-wells emptied, 162 as against 156 in 1913; pans emptied, 3,527 as against 2,673 in 1913; tubs emptied, 9,216 as against 7,437 in 1913; ashpits emptied, 842 as against 971 in 1913; total loads, 1,784 as against 1,660 in 1913.

MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS (Flushing).—908 loads of water or about 363,200 galls. as against 1,116 loads or about 446,400 galls.

STREET WATERING.—The roads have been watered with 498 loads or 199,200 galls., as against 860 loads or about 344,000 galls.

### BUILDING PLANS.

Plans have been approved for the following :—

	Houses.	Additions, and Alterations.		Shops.	Motor Houses, &c.		Cow- sheds.	Offices.	Houses for Working Classes.		
Solihull	71	...	12	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	35
Knowle	7	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	1	...	6
Tanworth	9	...	6	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2
Packwood	3	...	2	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	3
Baddesley	—	...	1	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—
Balsall	5	...	3	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	2
Lapworth	1	...	3	...	—	...	—	1	...	—	1
	—		—		—		—		—		—
Total	96	...	29	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	49

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. E. CURRALL,

Surveyor.



## REPORT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

TO THE SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you my Fourth Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector for the year ending December 31st, 1914.

The work in this department has during the year continued to make satisfactory progress, and it is most encouraging to have had the Committee's, and also the Council's, unanimous support on all matters.

As you are aware it is the practice to acquaint an owner by letter in the first instance where repairs are required to be carried out on his property, therefore only fourteen statutory notices have been served.

In the Shirley area a further twenty-six houses have been connected to the sewer ; a few remain to be dealt with.

The water test has been applied to all new drains.

Under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, I have been able to increase the number of inspections, which is in accordance with the wishes of the Local Government Board, and in all eight hundred and twenty-eight dwelling-houses have now been inspected.

The Nuisances abated during the year amounted to 1,411 :—132 houses cleansed in part or whole ; 232 defective house roofs, walls, chimneys, and floors repaired ; 59 privies converted into earth-closets ; 10 privies converted into water closets ; 15 earth closets converted into water closets ; 11 water closets provided with flushing cisterns ; 44 house drains partly or entirely relaid ; 24 inspection-chambers provided ; 67 drains trapped with earthenware gullies ; 4 urinals repaired or rebuilt ; 9 additional closet accommodation provided ; 89 outhouses repaired or rebuilt ; 34 earthenware sinks and waste pipes fixed ; 63 disused dumb-wells and privy-pits filled up to ground level ; 108 yards paved or repaired ; 21 water closets and drains opened and repaired ; 52 rain-water, gutter and down spouts fixed or repaired ; 15 wells cleaned out or repaired ; 31 offensive accumulations removed ; 9 lots of swine or other animals (improperly kept) removed or cleansed ; 4 cases of overcrowding abated ; 77 houses connected to the Public Water Supply ; 127 repairs to cow-sheds, slaughter-houses, and bake-houses ; 172 other nuisances removed ; 99 houses disinfected after infectious disease ; 2 schools disinfected. A few notices were outstanding at the close of the year.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

During the year 111 cases of infectious disease were notified, viz. :—Scarlet fever 76, diphtheria 27, typhoid 1, erysipelas 7, and of these 51 cases of scarlet fever, 7 of diphtheria, and 1 of typhoid fever were removed to the Joint Isolation Hospital ; 53 cases of scarlet fever, 5 of diphtheria, and 1 of typhoid fever were discharged cured ; 1 scarlet fever and 2 diphtheria patients from this district died in the Hospital. The fatal case of scarlet fever was that of a probationer nurse at the Institution ; 8 scarlet fever patients remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Disinfectants are supplied, and all rooms, bedding, and other articles likely to retain infection are disinfected after the patient is removed to Hospital, or on recovery at home.

The necessary disinfection was carried out after 68 cases of scarlet fever, 19 of diphtheria, 1 of typhoid fever, 9 of phthisis, and 2 of cancer.

Houses in part or whole were stripped and limewashed in 73 cases.

All children from infected houses are excluded according to the usual rules, and notices sent to the school.

Notice is also sent to the school when the house has been disinfected, giving the date when the children may be re-admitted.

## SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 10 registered and 6 licensed slaughter-houses in the District, which have been frequently inspected, though it is difficult, as I have previously pointed out, owing to the wide area of the District, to visit at the time of slaughter.

One slaughter-house still remains void. A slaughter-house which is a wooden structure has had the walls, to a height of four feet, built with blue bricks and cemented, which has made a considerable improvement.

Another slaughter-house, stables, and pigstyes have been re-drained and connected to the sewer.

On the whole the premises are kept in a satisfactory condition.

## UN SOUND FOOD.

Constant attention has been given to the inspection of meat, fish, and other foods.

No tubercular meat or unsound food has been seized or voluntarily surrendered.

There is little demand in this district other than for the best.

### FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

The factories, workshops, and bakehouses on the register number 101, viz. :—Factories 10, workshops 67, bakehouses 24.

One bakehouse has been permanently closed.

Five bakehouses are not in use at the close of the year.

Occasional visits are made, and where a nuisance was found to exist, in or about a workshop, the owner or occupier was communicated with ; in all instances the requirements of your Inspector have been satisfactorily complied with.

### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The number of persons on the register at the end of the year is 104, comprising :—Dairies and milkshops 19, cow-keepers 85.

Visits have been paid to the dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops.

The periodical limewashing of cowsheds has been carried out.

Thirteen cowsheds have been re-paved and channelled, and provided with additional light and ventilation ; ten more trapped drains have been provided ; in four cases glazed earthenware feeding troughs were fixed in place of wooden ones ; in eleven cases the ground has been made up and channelled, paving provided in front, in one case the wooden floor above the cows was removed to give increased air space. Though it is fairly common to see manure in large quantities near cowshed doors, yet an improvement in this direction is taking place each year.

### PUBLIC HEALTH (WATER) ACT, 1878.

Under the Public Health (Water) Act I have issued certificates for 30 new houses ; 66 samples of water have been taken and submitted to the County Analysts, 64 from wells, and 2 from the public water mains, 26 of which were reported to be unfit for drinking purposes.

The hamlet known as “The Temple,” Temple Balsall, which comprises 51 dwelling-houses and schools, is now supplied with water from the public mains.

### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

The house-to-house inspection has been continued during the year, and in all 347 houses have been thoroughly inspected, a further increase on the previous year.

As I have remarked in former reports, owners generally have been willing to carry out suggestions made ; proof of this is that during the

year under review, no legal notices have been served under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 ; all the closures, demolitions, and repairs have been done voluntarily.

In many cases I have gone over the property with the owners or their agents, pointing out the defects and giving particulars how the repairs should be executed. The undermentioned repairs have been carried out on some of the smallest house property in the District.

The following is a summary of the alterations and repairs carried out after inspection :—Houses cleansed in part or whole, 52 ; house walls, and ceilings re-plastered, 9 ; house floors re-laid or repaired, 25 ; new doors and windows provided or repaired, 63 ; windows made to open, 41 ; defective roofs, chimneys, and walls repaired, 84 ; drains relaid, trapped, ventilated or disconnected, 47 ; drains opened and repaired, 9 ; earthenware sinks and waste pipes fixed in place of brick sinks, 25 ; privies converted into water closets, 4 ; privies converted into pail closets, 44 ; pail closets converted into water closets, 6 ; additional closet accommodation provided, 7 ; privy pits filled up to ground level, 46 ; rain-water, gutter and down spouts fixed, 21 ; repaired, 19 ; yards re-paved or repaired, 89 ; damp course provided, 5 ; out-houses rebuilt, 7 ; out-houses repaired, 70 ; out-houses limewashed, 94 ; pantries provided with external light and ventilation 5 ; wells cleaned out and repaired, 7 ; houses connected to public supply, 13 ; covered ashpits provided, 8 ; ash-bins provided, 7 ; miscellaneous repairs, 28 ; houses with no through ventilation, 46 ; houses with one bedroom, 59 ; houses with two bedrooms, 178 ; houses with three bedrooms, 110.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ALFRED H. CHARD,

Sanitary Inspector.



## RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT OF SOLIHULL.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES'  
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1914.

				Inspections and Observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances Abated after Notice.
					Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools—							
Foul Conditions ...				... 271	—	82	132
Structural Defects ...				... 189	3	47	307
Overcrowding ...				... 24	—	5	6
Unfit for Habitation ...				... 16	—	5	5
Lodging Houses ...				... —	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops ...				... 22	—	1	3
Cow Sheds ...				... 158	1	23	91
Bakehouses ...				... 36	—	8	15
Slaughter Houses ...				... 179	—	5	18
Canal Boats ...				... 55	—	3	3
Ashpits and Privies ...				... 82	1	49	136
Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...				... 67	—	7	31
Water-closets ...				... 17	—	3	8
House Drainage—							
Defective Traps ...				... 43	3	40	67
No Disconnection ...				... 7	—	4	12
Other Faults ...				... 102	—	53	77
Water Supply... ...				... 114	2	29	92
Pigsties ...				... 15	—	6	6
Animals improperly kept ...				... 8	—	3	3
Offensive Trades ...				... —	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances ...				... 2	—	—	—
Other Nuisances ...				... 267	3	106	316
Rain Water Gutter and Down Spouts							
fixed ...				... 43	1	31	52
Earthenware Sinks and Waste Pipes							
fixed ...				... 89	—	28	34
TOTALS ...				...1806	14	538	1414

						No.
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	...	...	...	...	...	—
Samples of Food taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ditto of Food found Adulterated	...	...	...	...	...	—
Ditto of Water taken for Analysis	...	...	...	...	...	66
Ditto of Water condemned as unfit for use	...	...	...	...	...	26

NOTE.—Where an inspection or notice embraces more than one defect, it may be enumerated separately as regards each such defect.

## PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	...	...	26
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	...	99
Schools ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	2
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things	...	...	...	—
Convictions ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	—

ALFRED H. CHARD, Inspector of Nuisances.



## SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

## Annual Report for 1914 on Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
<b>Factories</b> (including Factory Laundries) ...	5		
<b>Workshops</b> (including Workshop Laundries)	52	3	
<b>Workplaces</b> (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)			
<b>Total</b> ... ..	57	3	

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ... ..	6	6		
Want of ventilation ... ..				
Overcrowding ... ..				
Want of drainage of floors ... ..				
Other Nuisances ... ..				
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ... ..	1	1	
	unsuitable or defective .. ..	1	1	
	not separate for sexes ... ..			
Notice to Limewash Bakehouses ... ..				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ... ..				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) .. ..				
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total ... ..	8	8		

SOLI HULL RURAL DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' Lists, Section 107.										Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108		Outwork in Infected Premises, Sections 109, 110	
	Lists received from Employers.						Instances	Prosecutions	Instances	Prosecutions	Orders made (Section 110)	Prosecutions (Secs. 109, 110)		
	Sending twice in the year													
	Lists	Outworkers.		Lists	Outworkers.								Falling to keep or permit inspection of Lists	Falling to send Lists
		Con-tractors	Work-men.		Con-tractors	Work-men.								
Wearing Apparel— (1) Making, &c. .... (2) Cleaning and washing... Household Linen ... Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets ... Curtains & Furniture Hangings ... Furniture and Upholstery ... Electro-plate ... File making ... Brass and Brass Articles ... Fur pulling ... Cables and Chains ... Anchors and Grapnels ... Cart Gear ... Locks, Latches and Keys ... Umbrellas, &c. ... Artificial Flowers ... Nets, other than wire nets ... Tents ... Sacks ... Racquet and tennis balls ... Paper, etc.; Boxes, Paper Bags ... Brush making ... Pea picking ... Feather sorting ... Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c. ... Stuffed Toys ... Basket making ... Chocolates and sweetmeats ... Cesques, Christmas Crackers, ... Christmas Stockings, &c. ... Textile Weaving ... Total ...			3			3								

SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.—FACTORIES, &c.—(continued).

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.										Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bake-houses, may be enumerated here.	{	Factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
		Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
		Total number of Workshops on the Register ...								

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	.....
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) {	
Notified by H.M. Inspector... ..	.....
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	.....
Other ... ..	.....
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101): In use at end of the year ...	.....



TABLE I.  
SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER-ABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	18,040	347	.....	19.2	251	13.9	33	8	26	75	226	12.5
1910	18,450	366	.....	19.8	259	14.0	42	20	29	79	237	12.8
1911	18,860	342	332	17.6	247	13.1	51	10	27	81	206	10.9
1912	19,260	367	364	18.9	219	11.4	31	20	21	58	208	10.8
1913	19,660	376	379	19.3	201	10.2	26	19	22	58	194	9.9
1914	20,740	327	334	16.1	225	10.8	28	16	23	69	214	10.3

\* Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13, calculated per 1,000 of estimated Population.

#### VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1914.

We are indebted to the Registrar-General for the following statement showing the birth-rates and death-rates and the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales, and in certain parts of the country during the year 1914.

##### ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1914 (Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Living.

	Births.	Deaths.		Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
		Crude.	Standardized*.	
England and Wales ... ..	23.6	13.9	13.6	105
97 Great Towns, including London ... ..	24.9	14.6	14.9	113
145 Smaller Towns ... ..	23.6	12.8	12.9	104
England and Wales, less the 242 towns ... ..	21.9	13.3	12.2	93
London ... ..	24.6	14.4	14.4	103

\* The standardized death-rates are the rates which would have been recorded had the sex and age constitution of the populations of the several areas been identical with England and Wales as enumerated in 1901. A description of the method of standardizing these death-rates is to be found in the Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1911, p. 29.

TABLE II.—SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Cases notified.							Total Cases notified in each Locality.									Total Cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages. — Years.						Balsall.	Parston.	Knowle.	Lapworth.	Nuthurst.	Packwood.	Solihull.	Shirley.	Olton.		Tanworth.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.												65 and upwards.
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	27	...	3	20	2	1	1	...	...	2	5	...	2	2	1	3	12	7	...
Erysipelas ... ..	7	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	76	1	13	48	11	3	...	...	4	18	4	1	3	21	6	10	9	51	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Relapsing Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	22	...	...	...	10	9	3	...	...	1	3	1	4	...	4	2	4	3	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	5	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...
Totals ... ..	140	4	17	70	25	17	6	1	4	1	24	10	7	6	30	13	20	25	59

Isolation Hospitals: Solihull and Meriden Joint Small-pox Hospital (at Sheldon, in the Meriden R.D.);  
Solihull and Meriden Joint Isolation Hospital (at Catherine-de-Barnes, in the Solihull R.D.)

TABLE III.  
SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1914.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
All causes { Certified ... ..	212	23	4	5	5	4	21	40	110	1
{ Uncertified ... ..	1								1	1
Enteric Fever ... ..										
Smallpox ... ..										
Measles ... ..										
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1					1				3
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	1								
Diphtheria and Croup... ..	3			1	2					2
Influenza ... ..	3			1				1	1	
Erysipelas ... ..	1	1								
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .	10				1		3	4	2	8
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	3	1	2							
Other Tuberculous Diseases .. ..	8			1			1	4	2	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease ... ..	14							3	11	2
Rheumatic Fever ... ..										
Meningitis ... ..	2	2								
Organic Heart Disease ... ..	27					1	1	12	13	4
Bronchitis ... ..	14							2	12	
Pneumonia (all forms) .. ..	22	5	1	2		1	2	3	8	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	4								4	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ... ..	4	4								
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ... ..	2								2	
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	2							1	1	
Alcoholism ... ..										
Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	7		1				2	3	1	1
Puerperal Fever... ..										
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ... ..	1						1			
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth ...	8	8								
Violent Deaths excluding Suicide... ..	11	1			2	1	3	1	3	
Suicides ... ..	3						2	1		
Other Defined Diseases ... ..	62						6	6	50	15
Diseases, ill-defined or unknown ..	1								1	
All Causes ... ..	214	23	4	5	5	4	21	41	111	39



TABLE IV.  
SOLIHULL RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914. NETT DEATHS FROM  
STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

Cause of Death.				Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All causes	Certified	...	..	5	.....	1	1	7	3	5	4	4	23
	Uncertified	...	..										
{	Small-pox	...	...										
	Chicken-pox	...	...										
{	Measles	...	...										
	Scarlet Fever	...	...										
{	Whooping Cough...	...	...							1			1
	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...										
{	Erysipelas	...	...							1			1
	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	...	...									1	1
{	Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...										
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...										
{	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...								1	1	2
	Convulsions...	...	...										
{	Laryngitis	...	...										
	Bronchitis	...	...										
{	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...			1		1		2	2		5
	Diarrhoea	...	...						1		1		2
{	Enteritis	...	...						1			1	2
	Gastritis	...	...										
{	Syphilis	...	...										
	Rickets	...	...										
{	Suffocation, overlying	...	...										
	Injury at Birth	...	...										
{	Atelectasis	...	...										
	Congenital Malformations	...	...							1			1
{	Premature Birth	...	...	4			1	5	1				6
	Atrophy, Debility & Marasmus...	...	...									1	1
{	Other Causes	...	...	1				1					1
		...	...										
All causes				5	.....	1	1	7	3	5	4	4	23

Nett Births in the Year:—Legitimate, 316 ; Illegitimate, 18.

Nett Deaths in the Year of:—Legitimate Infants, 23 ; Illegitimate Infants, 0.



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